

conferred for four and a half hours, but did not complete their work, which will be resumed Wednesday morning. Hope was expressed to-night that the question might be ready for the consideration of the Council of Four on Wednesday afternoon.

Premier Orlando recently suggested to the President the advisability of informal exchanges over the question of Fiume and Italy's claims in the eastern Adriatic. President Wilson, in concurring with this suggestion, promised to give the matter his personal study. The conference to-day probably was the outcome of this suggestion.

The afternoon session of the council also was abandoned, and President Wilson conferred with the American peace delegation respecting the programme of work still to be done by the Peace Conference.

The status of the American, Japanese and French amendments to the covenant of the League of Nations has been definitely established by the League of Nations Commission in connection with the American amendment concerning the Monroe Doctrine the only one to be given a place in the covenant by the commission. The French and Japanese, however, both have made reservations which entitle them to renew at a plenary session of the Peace conference the questions involved in these amendments, so that the final decision is still open.

Indications are that the Germans will have an opportunity to present their terms before the Peace Congress, but that no extended discussion will be permitted, two weeks being suggested as the outside limit for the session to be held at Versailles. These discussions, it is expected now, will be attended by President Wilson, who is said by those close to him to feel that the program made toward concluding the peace is such that he will be able to remain for the Versailles meeting.

The credentials committee of the Peace Conference held its first meeting to-day and elected Jules Cambon of France president. On examining the credentials of the various delegates the committee found many to be inadequate and incomplete. Henry White of the American delegation said this apparently had resulted from a failure to understand the requirements, and could be corrected.

The Conference Commission on Territorial Questions has settled the problem of the Banat, which was a subject of controversy between the Serbians and Rumanians. The commission has decided in favor of the Serbians, and the Rumanian claims were rejected.

The allied commission to investigate the Syrian and Lebanese situation has been organized. The commission will probably be organized by the American members of this commission are Dr. Henry C. King and Charles H. Crane. The commission will investigate the situation in Syria and Lebanon, and the indications are that the Council of Four will pass on the question of the Syrian and Lebanese situation.

## TROOPS IN BERLIN SHOOT INTO MBBS

Continued from First Page.

southeast of Dresden, have established themselves near the Catholic church to defend the northern end of the Friedrich Augustus Bridge.

Government troops sent against the Brunswick Soviet are reported to-day from Magdeburg to have come into contact with the outposts of the Brunswick Communist forces. The outposts fled before the advance of the Government contingent.

On Saturday night and Sunday morning government troops attacked Spartacist forces entrenched in the Oberbilk quarter, in the southeastern section of Düsseldorf, and, after a violent bombardment with artillery and mine throwers, ejected them. The majority of the Spartacists fled in the direction of Elberfeld and the troops are no longer encountering serious resistance.

The Soviet Congress has been informed that George Ledebur, who is confined in Moabit Jail and who recently was demanded on March 30 by the Communist Workers' Council, will not be liberated.

Independent Socialist newspapers print an attack written by Ledebur while in jail upon Herr Heine, Prussian Minister of Justice, accusing him of mistreating German prisoners in the Moabit Jail. He declares himself in daily fear of being murdered and that Karl Radek's life was in constant jeopardy while he was in prison. Ledebur claims that he has heard groans of arrested Spartacist adherents who, he says, were being "done to death in some hidden recess of the prison." He declares that he has heard rifle shots, "indicating wholesale executions" there.

**Dernburg Minister of Finance.**  
Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Colonial Minister and former Minister of Finance in the national Government, was appointed Minister of Finance in the national Government last week, the Tagblatt announced.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg began life as a factory clerk and emigrated to New York when he was a young man. He obtained employment in a bank and returned to Germany, a great admirer of American methods, which he immediately applied. He rose rapidly as a banker and at the time of the war he was known as the J. P. Morgan of Germany.

Dr. Dernburg was appointed Secretary of States for Colonial Affairs in 1908, to succeed his predecessor, who gave up a banking post, which paid him \$65,000 a year for the Cabinet job paying \$23,000. He has great wealth, however. Within a few months after taking office he achieved national popularity and at the outbreak of the war was looked upon as the strong man of Germany.

After the war started Dernburg came to the United States as a German propagandist, and he so ably pleaded his country's cause that numerous American newspapers and magazines printed and sold his articles. After the submarine outrages began his popularity waned and finally his presence here and particularly his attempts to explain the U-boat attacks became so objectionable that he was requested to leave the country.

## AMERICANS OUT OF ODESSA.

Fled With 20,000 Hungarians Before Bolsheviks Entered.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Every American in Odessa, members of all the foreign missions and about 20,000 Russian refugees got away safely when the city was abandoned to the Bolsheviks, according to a belated dispatch from Constantinople received to-day at the State Department. Many of the inhabitants of the city accompanied the allied party, which retired toward Akkerman. The dispatch said the city held out for a long time, the Bolsheviks arriving April 8, and the exodus of civilians continued until April 4.

## ALLIES FAVOR PLAN TO FEED RUSSIANS

Wilson Favors Policy of Tacit Truce With Lenin Through Neutrals.

### CRIMEA DRIVE ALARMS

Paris Uneasy Over Reports That Sebastopol, Moderate City, Is in Peril.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, April 14.—It is not limited that the Council of Four has been unable to decide what to do about the proposal to have the neutrals feed Russia with American food. However, it has been delayed so long that the original time limit fixed by Premier Lenin for the acceptance or rejection of his proposal has expired.

At Saturday's meeting of the council Russia was not discussed at all. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen appeared at the Cordon this morning, supposing a decision had been made, and talked with Herbert Hoover, Director-General of allied relief, who, it is understood, was unable to give him exact information.

The Sun obtained confirmation of the fact that the Allies, although unable to agree as yet upon the question of recognition, are anxious to make a tacit truce with Lenin. This would be the outcome of the Russian revolution, and the Allies must decide within a few days upon the question of the critical situation upon the Bolshevik fronts. The news to-day is encouraging from Hungary and Bavaria, but from Saxony where unrest is reported to be gaining headway.

Wilson Backs Plan.  
It was intimated in American circles to-day that President Wilson is more strongly inclined to this policy than any of the other members of the Council of Four. Dr. Nansen believes the Allies must decide within a few days upon the question of the critical situation upon the Bolshevik fronts. The news to-day is encouraging from Hungary and Bavaria, but from Saxony where unrest is reported to be gaining headway.

Paris is uneasy regarding London reports indicating that the defense before Sebastopol has been reached. Crimea, until now, has been the one safe place in Russia, and many Russians of the moderate type have gone there for refuge. If they are lost or forced to flee the anti-Bolshevik portions in Russia will find themselves almost without a friend of any sort in Russia.

### Russians Are Dismayed.

The greatest dismay was expressed by Russian representatives in Paris. They say they will make a concerted protest to the Allies against the plan of withdrawing troops and uncovering Crimea. They are actively living up to the French staff plan for a unified offensive and defensive campaign against the Bolsheviks. Munich it is reported that the new Red Government is finding more opposition daily and that its success is now doubtful. Thus far the Berlin Congress of the various peace-loving nations, and from Budapest, has been indicating a further tendency toward common sense on the part of the Bolsheviks, which is giving the moderate Socialists a great handle.

## KEEP UP DRIVE ON REDS, LVOFF URGES

Russian Delegates Back Feeding and Fighting.

PARIS, April 14.—The Russian commission in Paris, headed by Prince Lvoff, the first Premier after the fall of the empire, and embracing representatives of the various anti-Bolshevik Governments, is strongly opposed to the proposed plan for feeding Soviet Russia through the neutrals on condition that the Bolsheviks cease hostilities. Prince Lvoff, Sergius Sazonov, Boris Bakmeteff and his associates favor the sending of food to Moscow, Petrograd and other large cities, but insist on Bolshevik control, but object to the plan for the cessation of hostilities on the ground that it would do injustice to the forces of Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin, which are making good progress in their campaigns against the Bolsheviks.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, head of the Norwegian food mission to the United States, and the neutrals who have been associated with him in the project for provisioning the Russian cities, will gladly administer the food relief with-out a pledge on the part of the Bolsheviks to cease hostilities, but this provision is insisted upon by several of the Entente delegations, and consequently the plan is apparently deadlocked in the Council of Four.

## SEES GERMANY IN PERIL FROM RUSSIA

Berlin Writer Thinks Reds Will Hold Ukraine.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

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PARIS, April 13.—Steadily more menacing becomes the situation in eastern and southeastern Europe, writes the military critic of the Deutsche Tageszeitung. Reviewing the military and political situation he draws a dark picture for Germany.

"It is more menacing from a military standpoint," he writes, "for the reason that Trotsky has achieved a considerable result for his arms in the Ukraine and the Don region. It is a question of only a few weeks, until the entire Ukraine is in Bolshevik hands. The weak Bolshevik Government, under General Petura, are engaged in a desperate struggle on two fronts. Between Pskov and Samara the Soviet troops have reached the sea. The Russian volunteers and Cossack forces are engaged on both sides of the Don in an unfavorable battle. The conquest of southern Russia is the economic future of Soviet Russia is assured, so far as it concerns coal and food. The Red army thus has obtained a tremendous reinforcement. After the conquest of southern Russia a large proportion of the Red army will be free for use in East Prussia. The Russian troops against the Entente troops against the Bolsheviks apparently have failed, for according to the latest news Crimea has been evacuated as far as Sebastopol. The operations of the Allies in the north of Russia are not likely to have any effect in the east or on the front. The waters of the Black Sea are being held despite occasional reverses. Through events in Hungary Rumania has been brought into immediate danger."

## Purely Philanthropic!

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Temporarily, at least, our business enterprise in this insurance has become a philanthropy.

This is the time to take out burglary, theft and messenger hold-up policies because—

1. Burglaries and hold-ups are frequent.
2. We are selling this insurance at less than cost.

## NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY

The World's Largest Surety Company  
115 BROADWAY

Brokers Branch: 50 PINE STREET  
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from an encircling attack. The disintegration of the Polish and Czech-Slovak through Bolshevik propaganda continues, so that revolution there may easily come about, although Gen. Haller's troops, now going into Poland, may be providing they are used against the Bolsheviks and not against Germany.

"Events in Bavaria are confused, which can be seen of Vienna, although it was through Bavaria that Bolshevism gained entrance to Germany. In fact, the tactics of Bolshevism are already stretching into the north of Germany. As a whole the situation for Germany is extremely grave."

## LENINE OFFERED ARMY TO GERMANS

Red Leader Sought Alliance Against Entente.

BERLIN, April 14.—According to the Tageszeitung, shortly after the Hungarian revolution the Berlin Cabinet had a prolonged deliberation over a note from Nikolai Lenin, the Russian Bolshevik Foreign Minister, to the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Zimmermann, which was sent through Admiral Joffe, the German Ambassador to Russia, offering an alliance and an army of a half million men to be used against the Entente.

The newspaper adds that it does not know what reply to the Russians was sent. The dispatch says the French and British wireless dispatches picked up announce that allied troops will soon enter Hungary, but that the American wireless is showing a more moderate policy toward the Bolsheviks.

Something of Senator Thompson's eagerness to develop the water power of New York was told to the committee by Mr. Brady, who said he was chairman of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, head of the Consolidated Gas Company. He said that Senator Thompson came to his home in Fifth avenue one night and talked with him about a large scheme which he had for developing the water power of the State, partly with Government money and partly with the money of corporations in the power business. After they had talked over the matter, Mr. Brady said that he asked Senator Thompson what he thought of the Carson-Martin bill.

Senator Thompson declared that the traction bill was the real reason for his interview with Mr. Brady, and that Mr. Brady had sent for him to talk about it. Mr. Brady said that the Senator had never tried to be employed as counsel for the B. R. T., and that the B. R. T. did not have a legislative agent at Albany.

## FORCE OF JAPANESE WIPED OUT BY REDS

Gen. Graves Refused to Assist Mikado's Troops.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—An official statement given out by the Japanese Government today declared that the circumstances resulting from the refusal of Major-General Graves, commanding the American troops in Siberia, to assist the Japanese against the Bolsheviks at Haborovsk late last February.

Unable to obtain American assistance, the Japanese troops, commanded by Major-General Graves, were forced to fight a numerically superior enemy and, according to the War Department's statement, suffered heavily in "upholding the integrity of the soviet government." The facts and the casualty list are summarized as follows: Total Japanese engaged, 311; killed in action, 302; wounded, 109. The report states that eleven officers, one interpreter and 290 soldiers died in a battle against overwhelming odds. No single Japanese soldier escaped. No attempt to escape. Before permitting themselves to be wiped out the Japanese killed at least 400 of the enemy. The number of Japanese troops engaged numbered between 2,000 and 3,000.

The reason which Major-General Graves advanced for not allowing Americans to render aid was according to the Japanese statement, that he did not recognize the opposing force as an enemy.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Investigation ordered by the State Department as the result of frequent mention of Chinese troops operating with the Russian Bolshevik forces has disclosed that the Bolsheviks are using a mercenary Chinese legion some 20,000 strong, composed wholly of laborers imported from China by the Imperial Russian Government soon after the war began for work on the Murmansk Railroad.

This information, it was learned to-day, was obtained by the Department through inquiries by American representatives abroad and officials of neutral countries.

## BAVARIAN REDS LOSE.

Munich Garrison Sweeps Aside Soviet Forces.

PARIS, April 14.—A proclamation issued by the Bavarian Government announces that the garrison at Munich has swept aside the Soviet forces, and that the regime of Herr Hoffman has been reestablished.

The transportation of the Polish Gen. Haller's army across Germany for Poland will start April 16.

Sett New Air Record.  
FORT WORTH, Tex., April 14.—Major Theodore Macaulay, commander at Tallaferro Field, established to-day what is believed to be the world's record in aviation by flying from Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., to Tallaferro Field in 10 hours 10 minutes. Major Macaulay left Rockwell Field at 2:45 o'clock this morning and reached here at 7:35 this evening. Stops were made at Tucson, Ariz., and Sweet Water, Tex.

Before, during and after the war—always the same price.  
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6 BELLS HOT WATER  
SURE RELIEF  
576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47th ST.

BELL'S FOR INDIGESTION

## LEAGUE'S APPROVAL BY SENATE IN DOUBT

Some Opponents See Hope in Changes, but Others Predict Its Defeat.

### BORAH POINTS WEAKNESS

Pacific Coast Members Also See Objections in Version of New Draft.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Enough of the revised text of the League of Nations covenant has been cabled from Paris to enable the few Senators now in this city to form opinions as to the chances of its ratification by the Senate and to make it exceedingly clear that the issue from now on is not to be what kind of a league shall be formed but whether this nation shall enter into any league at all.

Senator who have supported President Wilson consistently even when he proposed the covenant which has been changed in the last conference are confident that these changes will lead to ratification. Opponents of the league, while not voicing their opinions as to ultimate success or failure, are preparing to draw the line clearly and to wage their fight in the future against entrance into any league at all. Senator Borah (Idaho), who has been the bitter opponent of any league, said tonight to his mind the issue is plain. "It is now a question of 'no league,'" said he.

Telegraphing from his home in Spokane, Senator Poinsett found almost as many flaws in the modified covenant as he did in the one originally presented. He is counted upon to oppose ratification to a finish. Just how Senators Lodge (Mass.), Knox (Pa.) and several others who have taken a leading part in the effort to defeat the original plan will look upon the modified proposal was not known here to-night. These Senators are not in Washington and no one here could speak for them with authority.

### Some Defections Possible.

That there may be defections from the thirty-nine Senators who signed the League resolution protesting against the original league is not doubted, but the Senators who feel that the league plan is fundamentally wrong are not considering the new covenant necessary to approval.

It is certain that Pacific coast Senators will oppose the covenant unless it is clear that the immigration question has been safeguarded so that Japan cannot send immigrants to the United States. Even though their opposition might endanger the entire pact, Senator Chamberlain (Ore.) said to-day that while he did not believe the league would prevent the new law no harm in the future, but would not support it if the immigration question were not safeguarded.

"Personally," said Senator Chamberlain, "I do not believe any league can be effective unless the nations in it can be made to feel that they are bound by the covenant to compel obedience, and the United States cannot do this unless such a league, because it means giving up the power to declare war which the constitution vests in Congress. But if the report is correct, the new league will think with the changes made there is nothing to fear in the league."

### Borah Finds Objections.

Senator Borah in a statement said: "It is difficult to discuss in detail the effect of the changes in the proposed constitution. The fact that we have not the language of the instrument but only some one's construction. When we remember the construction before was placed upon the instrument before the vote which was not extreme enough for the Nationalists."

### CARDINAL MERCIER COMING.

Belgian Prelate to Visit United States Next October.

PARIS, April 14.—Cardinal Mercier, the prime minister of Belgium, is expected to visit the United States next October.

## ROMANONES CABINET IN SPAIN AGAIN QUILTS

Offers Its Resignation for Third Time This Year.

By the Associated Press.

MADRID, April 14.—The Spanish Cabinet has resigned. Antonio Maura, who several times has held the post of Premier, has agreed to form a new Cabinet.

Count Romanones, the Premier, told the newspapers to-day that he intended to resign three weeks ago, but that the strike followed. All three, he added, now had been satisfactorily settled without bloodshed and order had been restored throughout Spain. Accordingly, said Count Romanones, he had carried out his intention to resign.

King Alfonso at once summoned ex-Premiers Maura, Dato and Albuquerque and former Foreign Minister Villaverde for a conference with him.

Twice previously during the present year the Cabinet of Count Romanones had tendered its resignation owing to the chaotic political conditions existing in Spain. On each occasion, however, the king had refused to accept it. On April 1 Count Romanones was credited with the intention of again resigning as soon as the political and industrial situation in Spain at that time appeared to be improving, except in Alicante, where a state of siege had been proclaimed.

### Harding Is Disappointed.

"These are some of the things which seem still to inspire in the proposed league and this kind of thing would not support it. Indeed, I think the real issue is now formed and the real contest now begins."

"I am wondering whether this reformed constitution would be more of a success than the old one."

## JAPANESE TROOPS RUSHED TO COREA

Riots Grow So Rapidly That 14,400 Soldiers Are Sent to Keep Order.

### U. S. PREACHER SEIZED

Nipponese Accuse Clergyman of Allowing Independents to Use Home.

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, April 8 (delayed).—The Japanese War Office announces that it is reinforcing its garrison in Korea by six regiments of Infantry (14,400 men) and 450 gendarmes, because the riots there have assumed a dangerous character and extended to all of Korea.

The riots, the War Office announcement says, have spread greatly in the last few days, and the rioters coerce and threaten persons engaged in legitimate occupations. The announcement continues:

"If positive action by the imperial troops is withheld too long, the riots will spread to the provinces. In connection with the Russian Bolsheviks will take advantage of the disturbances and expose the people to further unrest."

[A despatch from Honolulu last Wednesday said that six battalions of Japanese troops were being sent to Korea, according to a cable received by a Japanese newspaper there from Tokyo. The Japanese military resident consists of four battalions of 600 men each.]

Officials of the Japanese War Department confirmed reports of the rioting at P'yung Yang, Korea, the Rev. E. M. Mowry of Mansfield, Ohio, an American Presbyterian missionary.

By the Associated Press.  
P'yung Yang, North Korea, April 9 (delayed).—The Rev. E. M. Mowry of Mansfield, O., an American Presbyterian missionary, who was arrested by Japanese soldiers, was released. He has been permitted to see his wife.

The report that Dr. Ansel W. O'Neil of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, was arrested by Japanese soldiers, was also unfounded. He was not arrested although his home was searched by the Japanese.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Four American missionaries in Seoul, capital of Korea, have been arrested by the Japanese military authorities. The missionaries are charged with the use of their premises in the furtherance of the Korean independence campaign, is confined in the prison house and well treated. He has been permitted to see his wife.

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